GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Reviews the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1929-30.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore, for the year 1929-30, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, with his letter No. L. Dis. 2202-158 of 30-31, dated 25th October 1930.

ORDER NO. E. 1214-73—EDN. 189-30-5, DATED 23RD APRIL 1931.

Recorded.

2. *Direction.*—Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, was in charge of the department throughout the year. Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., M. Ed., continued as Deputy Director at headquarters till 15th April 1930, when he was transferred as Deputy Director, Shimoga, his place being taken by Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa, M.A., Ph.D., L.T. Mr. R. Jagannatha Rao, B.A., L.T., continued as Secretary to the Local Examinations Board till 2nd May 1930, when he was appointed Special Officer in connection with the introduction of the Elementary Education Regulation and Mr. L. Koneri Rao, B.A., L.T., took his place. There were no other important changes in the personnel of the department.

3. *Touring and Inspection.*—The Director toured for 118 days and visited 270 offices and institutions. The touring and inspection work of the two Deputy Directors in charge of the Mysore and Shimoga Divisions respectively and of the several District Educational Officers were on the whole satisfactory. It is reported that a new scheme of re-distribution of primary boys' schools on a territorial basis in two of the taluks of the Tumkur District submitted by the District Educational Officer (Mr. Muhomed Davood) is awaiting sanction. The chief feature of the scheme is the provision of a school within a radius of 8 to 10 furlongs of each populated area without incurring any additional expenditure. Government await with interest the further development of this scheme. Government are also glad to note that the District Educational Officer, Chitaldrug, (Mr. P. Ananthasubba Rao, B.A., L.T.) consolidated and completed an educational survey of his district.

The touring and inspection work of the Assistant Inspectresses were not up to the mark, except in the case of those in charge of the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts (Sri Ammakuttiamma), and the Shimoga and Kadur Districts (Miss P. Santhappa). As regards the others, Sri B. Nanjamma (Mysore and Hassan Districts) was on tour for 192 days but inspected only 99 schools and left as many as 16 schools uninspected. This is very unsatisfactory. The Assistant Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools, Bangalore Division (Mrs. Iqbalunesa Begum) is said to have done no touring during the 69 days she was in charge being a "Purdanashin" lady. It is understood that she has since been transferred to a tutorial appointment.

The Assistant Inspectors of the following ranges left a large number of schools in their direct charge uninspected:—

Dodballapur (18), Nelamangala (21), Nanjangud (26), Hunsur (10), Shimoga (21), Channagiri (22), Sagar (26), Tirthahalli (14), and Shikarpur (19).

Government are constrained to observe that this is very unsatisfactory, especially in view of the hope expressed in last year's review that no schools in the direct charge of inspecting officers would be left uninspected in future. Far from any improvement, there has been a distinct falling off in this respect. The Director is requested to obtain the explanation of the several officers concerned for their apparent neglect of duty and take suitable action in the matter, if this has not already been done. In some other ranges, such as those of Nagamangala, Hole-Narsipur and Saklespur, a large number of schools are reported to have been left uninspected as they were either closed at the time of the visit of the officer or were not working during the year. The reasons for their not working should be investigated and necessary action taken either to resuscitate or to close them.

One thousand two hundred and forty-nine schools were visited by Revenue Officers and others as against 1,225 last year and their suggestions are said to have had a wholesome effect on the teachers and the villagers. The Dewan visited a number of educational institutions in the course of his tour in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

4. *Statistics.*—The total number of institutions and their strength on 31st March 1930, as compared with the corresponding figures for the year previous were as shown below:—

		1928-29		1929-30	
		No.	Strength	No.	Strength.
Public	Government ..	5,176	2,31,854	5,727	2,59,713
	Municipal ..	106	11,909	89	9,268
	Aided ..	1,826	56,794	1,380	41,810
	Unaided .	6	305	6	341
		7,114	3,00,862	7,202	3,11,132
Private	..	1,122	18,005	1,156	18,796
	Total ...	8,236	3,18,867	8,358	3,29,928

There was thus an increase of 122 institutions and 11,061 scholars, mainly due to the expansion of primary education in the rural parts of the State.

The percentage of boys and girls at school to the population of school going age, calculated at 15 per cent of the total pupulation according to the Census of 1921, was 38·39 as against 36·28, that of boys only to the male population of school-going age 61·95 as against 61·22 and that of girls only to the female population of school age, 14·83 as against 13·55 in the previous year. On an average there was one school for every 2·9 square miles of area and 701 persons of the total population, and 1 out of every 2·85 of the population of school-going age was under instruction. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·9, that of girls to the total female population 2·22 and that of both boys and girls to the total population 5·63.

The average daily attendance was 75·46 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls as against 74·45 in the year previous. This is poor.

The total expenditure both direct and indirect on public instruction met from the several sources noted on the margin was Rs. 68,10,292 or Rs. 1,14,144 more than that of the previous year. Of this a sum of Rs. 11,46,324 was spent on the University. The total expenditure may be classified as follows :—

	Rs.	Per cent
1. State Funds ...	54,97,533 or	80·72
2. Local ...	6,25,491 or	9·18
3. Municipal ...	68,027 or	1·00
4. Fees ...	4,22,216 or	6·20
5. Other sources (mainly contributions from aided agencies).	1,96,995 or	2·90
	68,10,292	100

		Rs.	Rs.
Direct—Government Institutions	..	43,59,409	
Aided	..	5,27,734	
Municipal Schools	..	1,62,353	
			50,49,496
Indirect—Buildings and furniture	..	6,20,635	
General (direction, inspection, scholarships, etc.)	..	11,40,161	
			17,60,796
			68,10,292

In regard to the grants made for buildings to aided institutions, there seems to be a very large number of cases in which grants have been sanctioned but not paid, apparently because the works for which they were sanctioned were not taken up. Government desire that a time limit should be fixed in all such cases after which the sanction will lapse.

The direct expenditure of Rs. 50,49,496 represents approximately 74·14 per cent of the total and this was spent on the following grades of education :—

		Rs.	Per cent
1	University	8,27,547 or	12·15
2.	Oriental Colleges (not forming part of the University)	41,757 or	0·61
3.	Training Schools	2,25,907 or	3·31
4.	High School Education	6,80,314 or	9·98
5.	Middle School	10,53,763 or	15·47
6.	Primary Education	20,17,310 or	29·62
7.	Technical Education	2,03,866 or	2·97
	Total ..	50,49,496	74·11 (approximately)

The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-2-7 as against Rs. 1-2-3 in the previous year. Re. 0-15-5 of this cost was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-14-9 in the year previous.

5. *Non-official Co-operation.*—Government are glad to learn that the majority of Village School Committees continued to function satisfactorily and helped to maintain the efficiency of schools, especially in out of the way villages. Government trust that the few committees which are reported to be still backward in this respect will soon fall into line with the others. The increasing interest taken by the general public and public bodies in the spread of education is shown by the numerous benefactions received in the shape of sites for or construction of school buildings or monetary contributions for the same. The following are the more noteworthy of these:—

(1) Sahukar Lakshmaiya of Kodiyala, Seringapatam Taluk, has donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 in cash, a building worth about Rs. 8,000 and two acres of land for a Middle School in his village.

(2) The Municipality of Chikkanayakanhalli has promised a contribution of a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the construction of Primary School Buildings.

(3) The Village Panchayat of Satnur, Channapatna Taluk, have resolved to contribute a sum of Rs. 2,000 and bricks worth Rs. 300 for the construction of a school building.

(4) Messrs. Byareppa of Bangalore, Shambugowda of Chikkarayahalli (Krishnarajpete Taluk) and the Vokkaligar residents of Talkad (T.-Narsipur) have constructed school buildings valued at Rs. 3,000 each while Sowcar Settara Siddappa of Ajjampur has constructed one at a cost of Rs. 4,000 and Mr. Thimmegowda of Kadur has undertaken to construct one at a similar cost.

6. *Secondary Education of Boys.*—The number of High Schools for the boys rose from 25 to 28, (of which 17 were Government Institutions and 11 aided) and the strength from 6,380 to 6,549. It is gratifying to note that the scheme for the opening of Municipal High Schools is being availed of, thus helping to relieve to some extent the congestion in Government Schools and the demand on State Funds for the provision of secondary education.

During the short period of their existence these schools have shown commendable progress, especially the one at Sagar which secured cent per cent passes at the S.S.L.C. Examination.

Certain innovations were introduced during the year to increase the efficiency of High Schools, as, for instance, the framing of rules to ensure, as far as possible, the entertainment of only trained men as teachers and the introduction of the Dalton plan of teaching in the Maharaja's High School, Mysore. Some teachers of high schools were also deputed to undergo a short course of training in the summer school of Geography at Saidapet, in order to render the teaching of this subject more efficient and the syllabuses of the vocational subjects for the S.S.L.C. course were revised. The experiment of holding only one session per day referred to in last year's review, is being continued in two of the high schools in the State and the results are awaited with interest.

All the high schools in the State were maintained in a satisfactory condition and there was general progress in the percentage of passes in the S.S.L.C. Examination except in the case of Government High Schools at Tumkur and Nanjangud. The Director of Public Instruction reports that the strength of the Tirthahalli High School shows no signs of improvement and that this school has not justified its existence. As the school, however, suffers from certain disadvantages from its situation, Government have sanctioned its continuance for a period of five years from 1930, so as to give it ample opportunity to develop and the question of its permanent continuance will be considered at the end of this period.

The total number of candidates registered for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of 1930 was 2,581, of whom 2,241 were ordinary candidates and 340 passed candidates seeking supplementary certificates. Out of the former, 2,203 were examined and 1,313 declared passed, the percentage of passes being 60 as against 62 in the previous year. Out of those declared passed, 767 were declared as eligible for admission to College Courses of study by the Mysore University, the percentage being 43 as against 41 in the year previous. Of the 340 candidates for supplementary certificates, 190 were declared eligible for College Courses of study. The results for private candidates who appeared for the examination are reported to be very poor, the percentage of passes being only 18.

7. *Middle School Education for Boys.*—The number of middle schools for boys rose from 252 to 259 and their strength from 23,794 to 25,970. Of the 259 schools, 228 were Government, 28 aided and 3 unaided institutions. In order to increase the efficiency of these schools by attracting well qualified teachers, Government sanctioned during the year, the grant of a starting pay of Rs. 50 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 40—2—50 to M.A's. or B.T's. Sericulture was also introduced as one of the subjects of study in some schools.

The number and strength of the incomplete middle schools were 271 and 5,537 as against 272 and 5,501 in the previous year. As a sequel to the policy of abolishing this anomalous type of school, steadily followed for the past few years, Government recently ordered, in connection with the introduction of the Elementary Education Regulation, the conversion of all the remaining incomplete middle schools into primary schools with permission to prepare candidates for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.

The results of the Middle School and Vernacular Lower Secondary Examinations were not so good as in the year previous, the percentage, of passes being only 35·1 and 24·1 respectively as against 39·4 and 28·3.

8. *Practical Instruction.*—There were 87 practical instruction classes (including 12 for agriculture) actually working during the year, of which 46 were attached to boys' middle or incomplete middle schools, 8 to similar girls' schools, 14 to Adikarnataka Boarding Homes and 19 to Adikarnataka Primary Schools. The Superintendent of practical instruction classes inspected all these classes except those for agriculture and sericulture, which were inspected by the Agricultural Inspector attached to the Education Department. One hundred and sixty-eight students offered practical instruction subjects (excluding agriculture) as optional subjects for the middle school examination and good results were obtained. Government are glad to learn that these classes are popular and that their products find a ready sale. Some of these products were sent as exhibits to the Educational Exhibition held in Madras in December 1929 under the auspices of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations and won a prize. It is also gratifying to learn that the raiyats take an interest in the farms attached to the agricultural classes and purchase the seed grown on these farms. The Director of Public Instruction reports that the question as to the place of practical instruction in our system of education and how far it has fulfilled the objects for which it was introduced is under investigation. Government await the further report in the matter with interest.

9. *Primary Education.*—The number of primary schools for boys on 31st March 1930, was 5,875 with a strength of 2,30,296 (including 27,162 girls), as against 5,677 with a strength of 2,19,753 (including 22,071 girls), last year, thus showing an increase of 198 schools and 10,543 scholars. In addition, there were 1,156 village indigenous schools; (*i.e.*, neither recognised by, nor receiving any grant from, Government) with 18,796 pupils, including 1,810 girls. The 5,875 regular schools were made up of 4,220 Government, 83 Municipal, 1,571 Aided and 1 unaided. The percentage of boys in primary classes to the total male population of school-going age (calculated at 15 per cent of the total population) was 51·4 as against 49·3 in the previous year. Though the percentage of pupils in the first year primary class has been reduced from 58·2 to 57·11, yet, it is still too high, when compared with 18·71, 14 and 9·75 in the other three classes. The report, however, shows that efforts are being made to remove, as far as possible, the causes which contribute towards the stagnation of pupils in the lower classes.

During the year under report, the Tumkur Municipal Council took over the control of primary education in their area. The primary schools in the Yelandur and Sringeri Jaghirs were taken over by the department and 25 new village panchayet schools on a grant-in-aid basis were sanctioned for the Chitaldrug District.

The condition of the schools for adults continued to be unsatisfactory and many had to be closed. This is said to be due to the general apathy of the villager towards his own education, while being solicitous about education for his children. The Director is of opinion that the remodelling of syllabuses, the provision of suitable text books and a larger use of the magic lantern, would make these schools more popular. He is requested to submit definite proposals in the matter at an early date.

10. *Visual Instruction and Compulsory Education.*—The scheme of imparting visual instruction to pupils of all grades of schools and also to the general public by means of the magic lantern continued to be in operation in high school centres. The Director, however, thinks it is necessary to extend the scope of the scheme and make it an effective weapon in the campaign against mass ignorance. Government would be glad to consider any proposals that may be made in this connection.

It is reported that the scheme of compulsory education has proved abortive on account of the lack of sufficient accommodation and teaching staff, but better progress is expected in this respect after the Elementary Education Regulation comes into operation in July next.

11. *Special Institutions.*—The number of training institutions on 31st March 1930 was 14 (12 Government and 2 aided) as against 12 (10 Government and 2 aided) in the previous year. The result of the work of these institutions during the year was fairly satisfactory, except that of the Maharani's Training College. The examination results of the practising schools attached to the Men's Training College, Mysore, continued to be poor. It is hoped that better progress will be shown in future in all the training institutions.

The work turned out at the School of Engineering was satisfactory. It was placed on a permanent footing during the year and a Probationary Revenue Inspectors' Class was also opened. Vocational classes for high school students were conducted as usual. Government ordered the reservation of 10 seats in the school for malnad students.

There were two Government, two aided and one unaided Commercial Schools with a total strength of 511 as against 371 in the previous year. Of the two Government Institutions, the abolition of one at Mysore was ordered, the savings thus realised being utilised for the opening of the G. D. A. classes in the Bangalore School. The working of all these schools was fairly satisfactory.

The Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore continued to make good progress, the strength increasing from 79 to 83, of whom 39 were deaf mutes and 44 blind pupils. According to the Census of 1921, there were 2,442 defectives of school-going age in the State, so that the percentage actually at school works out only to about 3·5. There is therefore, great scope for enlarging the activities of the Institute and Government look to greater private munificence to aid them in this charitable work.

The number of Sanskrit Patasalas was 51 as in the previous year, but the strength decreased from 1,304 to 1,319 pupils, of whom 1,215 were boys and 104 girls of various communities. The strength of these schools has been steadily declining from year to year and Government would be glad to know the reason for this.

12. *Women's Education.*—The number of institutions of all grades (including 2 Colleges and 6 High Schools) for women and girls still further decreased from 784 to 662 and their strength from 37,709 to 34,958, the decrease being due to the amalgamation of girls' primary schools with boys' schools and of Adikarnataka Schools with general schools. The number of girls studying in boys' schools, therefore rose from 23,599 to 27,162, so that the total number of females under instruction was 62,120 as against 61,308 in the year previous, which when compared with the total female population of school-going age, gives a percentage of 14·83 The work of inspection of Kannada middle schools for girls was transferred from the Assistant Inspectresses to the District Education Officers, the former being required only to assist the latter. The percentage of passes to the number examined in the S.S.L.C., Middle School and Lower Secondary Examinations was 66·2, 39 and 30·2 respectively. Except in the case of the S.S.L.C., these results are not satisfactory. There was a considerable fall in the

results of the S.S.L.C., examination in the Vani Vilas Institute, the percentage of passes to the total strength of the class being only 59 as against 95 in the year previous. The other high schools showed better results, especially the M.E. Mission Girls' School, Kolar and the L. M. Girls' High School, Bangalore, in which the percentage was 83 and 80 respectively.

The total expenditure on female education, including that of the University was Rs. 6,95,420 as against Rs. 6,39,646 in previous year.

13. *Education of Muslims.*—The number of Urdu Schools, both for boys and girls, was 965 with a strength of 37,138 (including 138 Non-Muslims) as against 941 with a strength of 36,612 in the previous year. In addition to this, there were 6,447 Muslims studying in other schools, so that the total number of Muslim pupils under instruction was 43,447. The percentage of Muslims (both boys and girls) at school to the total Muslim population of school-going age (taken at 15 per cent of the total population according to the Census of 1921) was 85·33 as against 89·23 in the previous year. Though this compares very favourably with the corresponding figure for all communities (38·39 per cent), yet it is to be noted that a very large majority of Muslim pupils is in primary schools, mainly in the 1st year class, and that the incidence of wastage among them is much higher than among pupils of other communities. The number of students going up to the University is also negligible.

The general causes for this state of things is said to be the poverty of the community, their conservatism and indifference to education, the "purdah" system and the necessity for the the existence of separate Muslim Schools owing to the difference of language. As regards the last cause, it is stated that the needs of these schools are not met to the same extent as those of the general ones and that their equipment and the quality of teaching in them are poor. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Shimoga, suggests as an obvious remedy for these defects, the making of provision for the teaching of Urdu in general schools, this being in substitution of an unimportant subject and not in addition to the ordinary curriculum. He thinks that this is a matter for investigation by a special committee and that in the meanwhile more liberal grants should be given to Urdu Schools. As regards Muslim girls, he is of opinion that it is necessary to limit the grant of conveyance facilities to girls over 10 years of age, that the staff of Urdu Girls' schools should be increased and that more liberal encouragement should be given to Muslim girls studying in high schools and colleges. These suggestions deserve careful examination. As regards Primary schools, these are questions for the local educational authorities to decide when they take over the control of Primary Education in July next under the Elementary Education Regulation. With regard to the other grades of schools, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit suitable proposals in the matter for the consideration of Government.

For the encouragement of high school education among this community, Government sanctioned during the year a scheme for the institution of a scholarship fund. Arrangements were also made for the teaching of Kannada in 24 Urdu Middle Schools for boys and for better housing accommodation for the girls' schools in Bangalore City.

The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions specially intended for Muslims was Rs. 5,22,602 as against Rs. 4,79,000 in the previous year.

14. *Education of the Backward and the Depressed Classes.*—Special encouragement was given as usual to the children of these classes by the award of scholarships (see below, para 16). Clothing was also supplied to girls of the Depressed Classes who were not awarded scholarships and Government sanctioned in the case of all pupils of these classes, the continuance of the exemption from payment of tuition, examination and medical examination fees. Further, a liberal system of grant-in-aid for hostels for Adikarnataka boys has been sanctioned and the concessions under this system have also been extended to hostels for Banajar (Lambani) students. The practice of maintaining separate schools for the children of the Depressed Classes is being steadily discouraged and a large number of such schools have already been amalgamated with general schools. There were 636 separate schools with a strength of 17,090 (including 2,539 girls) during the year, as against 641 schools with 17,315 pupils (including 2,946 girls) in the previous year. On the other hand, 4,680 Depressed Class pupils were studying in general schools, 203 of them being in the high school classes, as against 4,268 in the year previous.

15. *Text Books, Publication and Libraries.*—The Text Book Committee was reconstituted in November 1929, for a period of three years The manuscripts of a set of three books in Kannada on the history, geography, Royal Family, industries, etc., of Mysore prepared by a Board of Editors, as also of the Urdu translation of the three parts of the Indian History in Kannada are being reviewed with a view to publication. Parallel sets of text books have been prescribed for the year 1931-32, for the first three classes of the middle school and the first two of the high school in order to give a certain amount of freedom to teachers to select such books as appeal to them most. The recommendations of a sub-committee appointed to go into the question of incorporating lessons in books that would appeal to both boys and girls in Primary schools are under the consideration of the Department. A special committee has also been appointed to draft syllabuses for moral instruction, including civics, for the middle and high school classes.

Twenty-nine books, totalling 4,94,650 copies, were published by the Department during the year. The printing of seven books was entrusted to private presses. Out of the five manuscripts purchased by the Department, one was printed and arrangements made for the printing of the others. The Department purchased 23 books and journals during the year out of the provision made for "encouragement to authors" and distributed them among schools and libraries.

The Director reports that owing to the difficulty of obtaining Urdu non-departmental books, an attempt was made to stock and sell at the Government Central Depot on a commission basis some of the non-departmental Urdu text books published in North India but that the scheme failed for want of sufficient support from those concerned.

The two public libraries at Mysore and Bangalore continued to show steady progress and maintained their popularity. In addition to these, there were 81 rural and urban libraries in the State during the year.

There were 104 printing presses including the two Government presses as against 103 in the previous year. Excluding the Mysore Government Gazette and the Police Gazette, there were 20 newspapers (7 English) and 41 periodicals (19 English) published in the State during the year.

16. *Scholarships and Endowments.*—The total amount spent on scholarships excluding those, *viz.*, the University, was Rs. 1,72,708, of which a sum of Rs. 1,16,090 was for Muslim, Backward and Depressed classes scholarships. In addition, a sum of Rs. 11,514-3-0 was spent on scholarships and prizes from the proceeds of endowments.

17. *Hostels.*—There were 92 hostels in the State during the year, with a strength of 3,188 as against 85 with a strength of 3,042 in the previous year.

18. *Scout Movement.*—This useful organization continued to progress, the number of active members having increased from 5,505 to 5,850, distributed among 285 troops or units spread all over the State. By the affiliation of the Boys' Scouts of Mysore to the All-India Association at Delhi, the Mysore Boys' Scouts Association has been recognised as a member of the International Scout Brotherhood. The increasing interest taken by the public in the movement is shown by the formation during the year of two new District Councils at Hassan and Chitaldrug respectively, on which the public are well represented.

19. *Physical Education.*—Government passed orders during the year on the recommendations of the Board of Education in the matter of physical education in schools. The posts of Inspectors of Physical Education were placed on a permanent footing. Training camps were held as usual by these Inspectors at district headquarters for the benefit of the middle and primary school teachers. The expert appointed by the Y. M. C. A. at Bangalore also gave a course of training to some high and middle school teachers. The system of physical exercise called 'Surya-namaskar' is being tried in a few schools by teachers especially trained for the purpose, and the possibilities of its extension to other schools are being examined. Regular physical exercises and participation in group games have been made an integral part of the S. S. L. C. Scheme and Government are glad to learn that much interest is shown in physical culture by both students and teachers.

The Director also reports that the scheme of medical inspection of pupils which has now been ordered to be held every year, instead of only five times during a students' school life, is being gradually extended, but that this is of little avail unless

arrangements are made for the regular treatment of ailments. Pending such arrangements, he suggests that special attention should be paid in local dispensaries and hospitals to cases referred to them by the Medical Inspectors. He is requested to submit definite proposals in the matter in consultation with the Senior Surgeon.

20. *Conclusion.*—The most outstanding feature of the year was the passing of the Elementary Education Regulation. Under this Act, certain local bodies will take over control of primary education on 1st July next. Government trust that with the co-operation of the department and the public, the objects of the Regulation will be fully realised in the near future and that a great impetus will be given to the expansion and improvement of elementary education in the State.

Government wish to record their appreciation of the satisfactory work turned out by the Department during the year under the guidance of the Director, Mr. N. S. Subba Rao. Their thanks are also due to the several non-officials who co-operated with the department and generously supplemented the efforts of Government in the cause of education.

R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.

Fruit Culture Loans.

READ—

Government Order No. 6157-78—A. & E. 178-26-5, dated the 12th December 1927, sanctioning among other things the provision of a sum of Rs. 10,000 every year for the grant of loans for fruit cultivation, one of the conditions being that no interest be charged for the first three years on any loan granted up to the 30th June 1930.

2. Letter No. 683, dated the 27th January 1931, from the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, forwarding an extract from the proceedings of the 21st meeting of the Board held on 23rd December 1930, and requesting sanction for the resolution of the Board for the continuance of the issue of fruit culture loans, free of interest, for a further period of three years from 30th June 1930 and for the enhancement of the allotment from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 per annum.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. D. 2—Dis. 2303—30-31, dated 6th April 1931, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore on the subject.

ORDER No. E. 1312-33—G. G. 86-30-4, DATED 27TH APRIL 1931.

Government are pleased to sanction the continuance of the issue of fruit culture loans, free of interest, for a further period of two years from 30th June 1930, the allotment being Rs. 10,000 per annum as at present.

R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Amendment to Article 632 (c) Mysore Service Regulations.

NO. FL. 8160—S & A 25-30-14, DATED, 30TH APRIL 1931.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO MYSORE SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Page 195. *Article* 632 (*c*).

Substitute the following for the first para :—

"Non-official Gentlemen and retired Officers invited as Guests will receive (instead of tavajama or its equivalent in cash) daily allowance at Rs. 7 8-0 per day or in the case of retired officers, at such higher rate as may be admissible to officers of the same rank in active service. They will be provided with conveyances at Mysore and allowed actual travelling charges to and from Mysore at the following rates, viz."

By Order,
B. SREENIVASA IYENGAR,
Financial Secretary to Government.